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Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



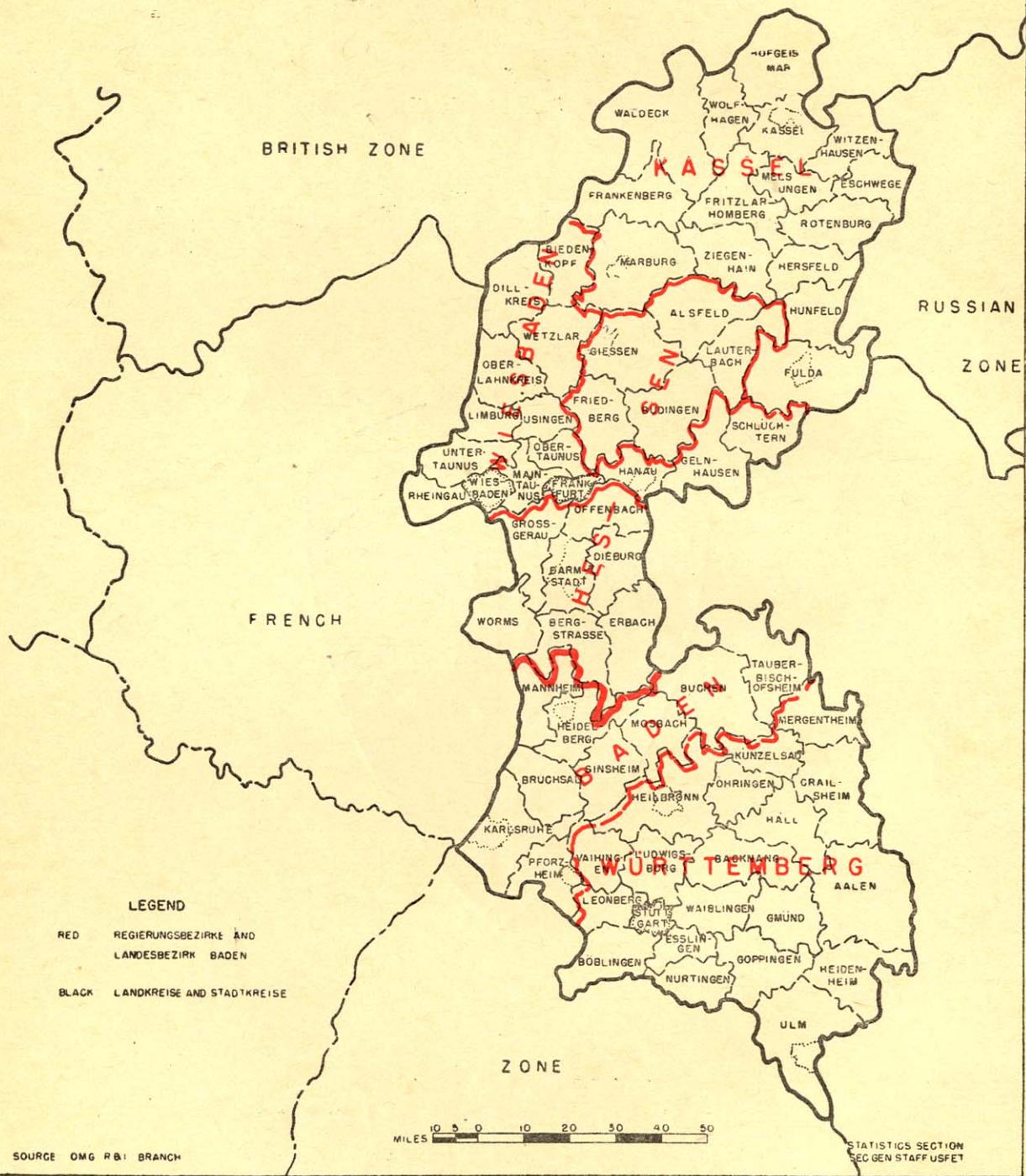
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



NO. 25 — 19 JANUARY 1946

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Amendment to Annex A (Removal of Nazis and Militarists in the German Reichsbahn and other Fields of Transport) file AG 014.3 GEC-AGO,
26 November 1945

10 January 1946
AG 014.3 GEC-AGO

Control Council Law No. 10 (Punishment of Persons Guilty of War Crimes Against the Peace and Against humanity) as Annex J-10

12 January 1946
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO

U. S. Troops in Aid of Civil Authority

10 January 1946
AG 370.6 GEC-AGO

Use of Germans as Guards, Nightwatchmen, and Private Detectives

14 January 1946
AG 370.023 GEC-AGO



The Gemeinden Elections may help to answer the question

Will the Germans Welcome Democracy?

To the polls for the next two Sundays will go the Germans of the American Zone who live in Gemeinden (townships) which have populations of 20,000 or less to cast their votes for local councils in the first democratic election in 12 years. Eight short months ago the sound of artillery fire was ringing in their ears. Today they are undergoing their first practical lesson in the democratic process of a free election.

Residents of approximately 11,000 Gemeinden will elect local councils of from five or six to over 20 members depending upon the size of the Gemeinde. In the smaller Gemeinden of Bavaria, they will also elect bürgermeister. In other Gemeinden, bürgermeister will be appointed by the newly-elected councils. The U.S. Zone is the first of the four occupied zones to hold any election.

The elections are scheduled for the 27th in both Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg. The Gemeinden of 17 Kreise of Greater Hessen will elect on the 20th and the remaining 22 Kreise on the 27th. The elections are being held on Sundays, because it is the German custom to hold elections on that day when people will not be working and will be able to vote. Military Government officials estimated that most of the Germans who are eligible to vote will do so, since they are in the habit of voting. Under the Weimar Republic, a heavy fine was imposed for failure to vote.

Campaigning has been solely on a local scale because of the shortage of transportation and gasoline, travel restrictions

on civilians, the problem of food for transients, and lack of fuel to heat assembly halls for meetings. Poster campaigning has been the most extensive, even though there was a noticeable lack of this.

Party platforms show a great sameness. They are for the most part stated in vague and substantially similar terms which avoid discussion of important issues. Since the scope of social and economic planning is not yet known, it is difficult to frame social and economic issues into a platform for that reason. Hence, political parties have been playing up cooperation with Military Government as a platform highlight.

DELAY PLEA OVERRULED

The three minister presidents of the zone asked that the elections be postponed because they felt the Germans could not get ready for them in time and that political parties were not well enough organized on a local scale. However, after inspection Military Government officers found that there would be no insurmountable technical difficulties involved in holding elections this month. Officials expect some ragged situations but said that these should not be greater than occur in normal elections.

Wide sections of the population consider that the parties and leaders which present themselves today are to a large extent the same as were unable to solve the problems of the Weimar Republic or prevent the coming of Hitler, and that these leaders seem now to put

forward very little that looks new or constructive. Under these circumstances, some politically conscious Germans suggested that the scheduling of elections in the U.S. Zone is premature and cannot lead to a genuine expression of well-defined popular opinions. It was never expected, however, that the forthcoming elections can accomplish a sudden political maturity on the part of the German people. They are intended, rather, to initiate the population into the democratic process as quickly as possible.

FIVE MAJOR PARTIES

Another argument put forth for the postponement of the January elections was that the weather is cold, and the people are hungry and not interested in politics. However, the trend has been to turn over as quickly as possible the responsibility of governmental organization and civil administration to the Germans themselves. Although the weather is bad, Military Government officers feel that the impact of winter suffering will be greater in February and March and will be felt until summer.

A breakdown of the political parties in the U.S. Zone shows that there are five major political parties and 12 lesser ones. The five major parties are the Social Democratic Party, Communist Party, Christian Democratic Party or Christian Social Union, Democratic Party, and Liberal Democratic Party.

The 12 remaining parties are organized on a local scale. Some are related to one of the major parties. They are: United Democratic Block, Democratic Club, Democratic Block, Bayerische Volkspartei, Antifa (Anti-Fascist), Christian Rural Population, Labor Party, Rheingau Christian Party, Schwäbischer Bund, Christian Social People's Party, and Economic Reconstruction Party.

The following is a breakdown of the organized political parties in the zone as to tendency:

Left: Communist Party, Labor Party, Antifa.

Left Center: SPD (Social Democratic Party).

Center: Christian Democratic Party, Christian Social Union, Bayerische Volkspartei, Christian Rural Population, Rheingau Christian Party, Christian Social People's Party.

Right: Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, United Democratic Block, Democratic Club, Democratic Block.

Three of the parties, Volkspartei, Economic Reconstruction Party, and Schwäbischer Bund, are listed as miscellaneous.

Military Government officials said that the vast majority of the January elections will have no party tickets. They will be mainly a question of personalities. This is uncommon in Germany, although non-partisan tickets are a common and popular practice in American local elections. Local government officials feel that this will be a good education in democracy for the Germans because it will show them that they don't need political parties to have an election.

GROWTH OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY

The first outstanding development affecting the political life in Germany took place in August. It was the decision of the Tripartite Conference in Potsdam, announced on August 2, to give "the German people... the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis." As one means of stimulating this reconstruction, the Conference further announced that "all democratic political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussion shall be allowed and encouraged throughout Germany."

While "democratic political parties" had been permitted in the Soviet Zone since June, political life in the U.S. Zone had previously rested under a ban on political activity, which continued from

the commencement of occupation through most of August. Military Government directives prohibited political parties and other forms of political activity, though they encouraged the use by Military Government officers of advisory councils representative of democratic forces and groups in the community. On August 27, a revised directive was promulgated for the U.S. Zone, under which Military Government officers could accept and approve applications for permission to form "democratic political parties to engage in political activities at the Kreis level."

The first four months of occupation saw little formation of a political pattern in the U.S. Zone. Informal and preparatory organizational work was undoubtedly going on in August throughout the zone. Communists and Social Democrats were most active in this respect, especially in the urban centers.

In early September, it was noted that there was comparatively great political activity in the larger cities of the American Zone of Occupation, in response to the previously granted permission to re-organize political parties. However, measured by an absolute standard, the German population at this time was still politically dormant. U.S. officials observed that there existed no mass political movement of any sort. Such party organization as occurred was inspired by a handful of leaders rather than by a mass demand from the people. The leaders were generally hold-overs from the days before Hitler's advent to power.

PARTIES ARE FORMED

Parties were formed during September in all the large cities in the American Zone under directives permitting party activities at the Kreis level. In Stuttgart, Frankfurt, and Kassel, the Communist and Social Democratic parties showed the most activity. The same parties, although not fully organized, were active in Munich. Organization meetings were at-

tended in all four cities by moderate-sized and orderly groups.

In the four cities mentioned above, non-clerical parties of a center or slightly left-center orientation were formed corresponding fairly closely to the Christian Democratic Union in Berlin. In some cities, a fourth party had been formed which was roughly similar to the Liberal Democratic Party in Berlin. Various named, this party rejected any religious basis for its program, which chiefly differentiated it from the Christian Democratic parties.

It was noticed at this time that in platforms and meetings, all parties refrained from doctrinal discussions. They all concentrated on the reconstruction problems of the moment and so far as basic principles were concerned, they all expressed support for ideals of democracy and called for cooperation with Military Government and thorough denazification of German life.

DEMOCRACY TAKES SLOWLY

In the smaller cities, the stirrings of party organization were faint, and in most of the rural districts they were nonexistent. Military Government observers found that, in general, even including the major part of the urban population, the German masses seemed psychologically unready for self-government and ignorant of democratic processes and responsibilities. They stated that a long period of political organization and political education will be necessary before the German people can be safely entrusted with complete control of their own government.

Organized political party activity increased during October, with the Social Democrats and Communists supplying the main drive. The pre-1933 tendency toward a multiplicity of parties, many of them differing only slightly in doctrine, was again manifesting itself. By the end of October, 45 local groups at the Kreis level had been authorized in Bavaria, re-

presenting ten separate parties. Eighteen of these locals were Social Democrat, 14 Communist, center, and left, including one local of the former Bavarian People's Party. A similar situation prevailed in Baden-Württemberg and Greater Hessen.

It was noted in October, as in previous months, political activity was principally confined to the circles of those materially interested in devoting most of their time to it. The public continued to be politically apathetic with a few signs of a revival of political thinking. The time consuming effort required merely to keep alive and to prepare for the coming winter leaves few hours and little energy for other activities. Impressed by the persecution of anti-nazi party activists under Hitler, and by the prosecution of nazis today, many preferred to stay clear of all parties.

CODES EXCLUDE NAZIS

During October, local government election codes were received from the appointed German officials in the three Länder of the zone. The Greater Hessen and North Württemberg codes were revisions of the German local government code issued in 1935 and are designed to eliminate nazi ideas institutions, discriminations, and phraseology. The codes of Bavaria and North Baden drew heavily on pre-1933 legislation.

Military Government officials noted with interest at the time that all codes provided for the exclusion of nazis from public office. One-half of the codes submitted, and these from officials representing the larger units of the American Zone, also proposed the exclusion from franchise privileges of nazis and also the officials of affiliated organizations.

Although political organizing continued in localities all over the U.S. Zone in November, it was apparent that for various reasons the German masses still remained aloof from formal political life.

They welcomed the grant of increased powers and responsibility to local and state German administrations, but so long as these administrations were not popularly elected and were answerable to a foreign Military Government, the people found it difficult to regard political parties as a needed link between themselves and their governments.

A total of 233 local political groupings had been formed in the U.S. Zone by the first of November. These local parties existed in 114 of the Kreise, leaving 138 Kreise still without organized political groups. New groups were constantly springing into being, and reports from Bavaria at the end of November indicated that the number of authorized parties grew from 87 to 128 during the course of the month.

Parties of the left — Communists and Social Democrats — were the most active again in November. A moderate increase in activity was noticeable on the part of more conservative groups representing center and middle class elements — Christian Democrats.

WIDER ACTIVITY AUTHORIZED

In order that political development might keep pace with the strengthening of the state governments, a directive was issued on November 23 authorizing state-wide political parties, subject to approval by Military Government in the case of each party desiring to organize on such a basis. This was expected to clarify the somewhat confusing political picture created by so many small local parties. It was estimated at that time that previously unrelated groups would probably merge to form state-wide parties.

To date, the following political parties have been authorized to organize on a Land level: SPD (Social Democratic Party), KPD (Communist Party), Christian Democratic Party which is also known as the Christian Social Union, and the Liberal Democratic Party.

The directive on local government codes and elections was also approved and issued by the Office of Military Government on November 23. It directed that local councils would be elected in approximately 11,000 Gemeinden in January. Included were directions for barring nazis and their sympathizers from voting at this election. The setting up of the codes was considered by Military Government officials to be an important step toward restoring the representative basis of local democracy which Hitler destroyed 12 years ago and toward forcing the Germans to assume a greater share of responsibility in their own affairs. The directive specifically excluded Stadtkreise and other Gemeinden with more than 20,000 population from the January elections.

According to the directive, Military Government's role will be merely to supervise and facilitate. To avoid any possible charge of bias, prejudice, or favoritism on the part of military personnel, the attitude of Military Government will be to maintain a "hands off" policy towards politics and election matters, except to insure fair, orderly, and impartial elections.

RESPONSIBILITY DELEGATED

It was pointed out that the directive purposely left many things to the German Land governments. At the time of issue of the directive, local government codes (Gemeindeordnungen) had already been drafted by the Land governments and approved by the Office of Military Government for Germany (US). They contained provisions relating to the suffrage, the method of election which may be either proportional representation or majority election system, terms of office, organization and powers of Gemeinde governments, and similar matters. The details relating to the conduct of elections are found in Land Wahlordnungen, which with the Gemeindeordnungen constitute the German law governing elections.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

German citizenship for purposes of voting is defined by the new directive which prescribes minimum age of 21 years for both men and women, and that not more than one year may be required as a residence qualification for voting. A Land government may set any residence requirement for voting, not to exceed one year. This was the maximum residence requirement permitted under the Weimar Constitution of 1919. In these elections, Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg require a one year residence while Greater Hessen requires six months. The screening of refugees and displaced Germans throughout the entire zone who meet the residence requirement for voting presented a major technical problem. They must all be screened before election day by German officials to see if they had any affiliation with the nazi party. This process was greatly facilitated by reference to Fragebogen.

Four categories are to be used in excluding nazis from voting, the directive set forth. First, persons in the mandatory arrest categories, unless already released from arrest, are excluded from suffrage. Persons released from arrest may be disqualified if they come within one of the other three categories.

The second category includes nazi party members and the SS. No person who has been at any time a member of the SS may vote. Any person who joined the nazi party before May 1, 1937, or who was an active party member may not vote. An active member is one who has been an official officer or non-commissioned officer of the party or who has otherwise demonstrated that he was more than a nominal participant in its activities.

In the third category are officials, officers, or non-commissioned officers at any time of the SA, Hitler-Jugend, Bund Deutscher Mädel, NSD-Studentenbund, NSD-Docentenbund, NS-Frauenschaft, NS-

Kraftfahrkorps, and NS-Fliegerkorps. Officials or officers of the Party organizations (Gliederungen) and of the associated organizations (angeschlossene Verbände) are excluded from voting, except insofar as they are not party members.

With the terms "officials, officers, and non-commissioned officers" are included all persons whose functions and responsibilities in the party and the party organizations entailed any duty or authority beyond that of ordinary members.

The fourth category excluded from voting is "known nazi sympathizers and collaborators". This category is not intended to be indiscriminately used, but to be invoked only where the evidence of sympathy or collaboration is clear and where it is not possible to disfranchise under the other three categories.

MANY TO BE EXCLUDED

Undoubtedly a large number of Germans will be kept from voting under the four excluded categories, Military Government officers stated, but this does not necessarily mean that all such persons will be permanently disfranchised. German Land governments will later be given an opportunity to work out methods for restoring the suffrage to Germans who have been cleared. For the present, however, the men and women responsible for wrecking democracy in Germany will not be allowed to participate in the elections of the post-Hitler era.

The administration of denazification of voters will be carried out according to the methods prescribed by the Land governments in consultation with the Land Offices of Military Government. The method will be left to the Germans themselves. The directive suggested that the Land governments may choose to entrust the responsibility to the regular precinct and Gemeinde election committees, or they may institute special fragebogen filled out by the voters themselves, as

was done with considerable success in recent elections in Austria.

Military Government officers are not called on to screen the voter, but will judge and report through Military Government channels the adequacy of the German effort. The directive stated, however, that candidates must be qualified voters, and that Military Government officers at the Kreise level are responsible for disapproving candidates "who have not been completely cleared of nazi ideology." Candidates who are late-comers may be permitted to run, but will be disqualified after election if found to come within the excluded categories.

In a sharp analysis of the fundamental political problems in the American Zone, Military Government officials stated that the leadership of the parties is old. This may prevent parties from being dynamic and meaningful. Persons interested in politics are those who were in party organizations before 1933. Since then many of the best "brains" have died naturally or were eliminated by the nazis.

It is historically true that the control of political parties in Germany is bureaucratic. Control is from the top down and can be most rigorous. The fact that most Gemeinden elections had party tickets before 1933 as opposed to small municipal elections in the U.S. indicates a lack of local political self determination, officials said.

YOUTH NOT INTERESTED

Youth is not interested in politics. This is true because the youth of Germany has had no political experience or education. Hitler-Jugend activities were entered by many of the most able youth. Others spent their entire adulthood in the army and may yet be prisoners of war. War casualties took a heavy toll of Germany's young men.

The entire German population is afraid of political parties. It has seen the sad fate of party members under the Weimar

(Continued on page 15)

Transportation is our Business ..

.. but MG is giving the operational responsibilities of the railroads and waterways back to the Germans.

Military Government is now in the Transportation business. On January 1, 1946, the Theater Service Forces bowed out of the job of running and supervising the German railroads and inland waterways and military Government took over.

Taking over any huge transportation system is a herculean task, even in the peaceful United States. But the problems which the Transportation Division of Military Government has been handed in war-torn Germany, makes such a job a trifling matter by comparison.

Military Government is not going to play uncle to the German transportation system very long. It intends to have the German civilian organizations solve their own problems, and run their own systems, within limitations determined by Military Government. But Military Government has two jobs to accomplish before and during the time the civilian organization takes over complete control. One is to develop a plan whereby the German railroads and waterways will not rise again as a war industry, and the second is to completely denazify the two systems. However, while all this is being accomplished adequate transportation must be maintained.

RAILROADS A WAR INDUSTRY

As in all other phases of their economic and industrial planning, the Germans built their railroad systems for war. Their engineers did not design passenger stations to handle peak loads of merry vacation travellers. Instead, they planned for handling overwhelming quantities of grim, pack-laden soldiers. They did not build their freight stations and yards for peak

loads of furniture, clothing, and other peacetime commodities; they planned these stations and yards to handle the enormous quantities of tanks, munitions, and other goods required to satisfy the ravenous appetite of a war machine.

The German railroads were able to do this long-range planning because they were organized into a single system, known as the Reichsbahn, back in 1920. The Reichsbahn, an amalgamation of all the railways of the individual Länder, was directly owned and operated by the state, through the Ministry of Transport. In 1924, under the Dawes plan, the Reichsbahn was transferred into a specially created company called the Deutsche Reichsbahn Gesellschaft, to comply with agreements made with the Allied Governments after the last war. But in 1927 the reparation liabilities were terminated and the railroad organization reverted to what could in essence be defined as a state owned enterprise. The nature of this state organization is defined in the Reichsbahn Law of 1939, which gave it considerable measure of financial, administrative and operating autonomy.

REICHSBAHN ORGANIZATION

The headquarters of the Reichsbahn was combined with the Railway Department of the Ministry of Transport. The posts of the Minister of Transport and General Manager of the Reichsbahn became one, giving strong centralized control. The headquarters organization was responsible for all matters of policy, but not for routine control and day-by-day operations. These functions were carried out by the Reichsbahndirektionen, (Divi-

sional Managements), which numbered twenty-six in 1938, and were located at strategic points throughout Germany. Under the Ministry of Transport there was also the Reichsbahn Zentralämter, in charge of mechanical and civil engineering, workshops, research, and other technical matters on which a common policy is required for a whole system. The operation and day-by-day direction of the workshops was entirely in the hands of the Reichsbahndirektion.

The railroads were staffed with well-educated, trained, and technically efficient personnel. They were more than adequate for the traffic then using the system. If anything, the Reichsbahn was over-staffed especially in the upper brackets, a condition which provided a valuable source of trained personnel for later taking over the railroads in the occupied countries. In the years before the war, there was a certain amount of nazi infiltration into the higher levels of the Reichsbahn, but compared with the effect of the party in other spheres of German life, it was small and most appointments were still made in accord with technical qualifications. However, the Nuremberg Laws were applied, and later there was a tendency to give preference to party members.

WATERWAYS CONDITIONED FOR WAR

As events have proved, the Reichsbahn secretly planned for the traffic problems of World War II. Not only did it have the railroad system in condition to furnish ample transportation for Germany at war, but it was also prepared and equipped, both administratively and technically, to assume the role of operator, controller, and coordinator of virtually all the railroads in Europe.

The German Inland Waterway System, at the outbreak of the war, was the most highly developed system of its kind in Europe. And, like the railroads, it had also been prepared to handle huge war traffic and to operate the rest of Europe's waterways.

It was during the Middle Ages that the waterway system in Germany was first organized. The comparative ease with which this form of transportation could be improved and extended by the building of canals was recognized at an early date. Because of political isolation, however, the German Länder planned and built their canals to serve only their own needs. It was not until the foundation of First Empire in 1871 that serious efforts were made to evolve a national system to meet the needs of a unified Germany.

NATIONAL WATERWAY PLANNING

The policy of planning a national organization of waterways was pursued steadily until 1914 and was continued after the Armistice. With the advent of the nazi regime, it received a new impetus. Water transportation was not only to play its part in the revival and expansion of German industry, but to be prepared for the needs of total war. Plans for the building of new, and the reconstruction of existing waterways, shelved during the years of the depression, were put in hand and new schemes were evolved.

Among many other improvements, the completion of the Mittelland Canal in 1938 met the long-felt need of a link between the hitherto separate Eastern and Western Waterway Systems. Port facilities along the more important reaches were increased. As a result, on the outbreak of the present war, Germany's inland waterway system was the most up-to-date in Europe.

Thus when the war began, the waterways were well equipped to relieve the Reichsbahn of the maximum tonnage of commercial goods, thereby increasing the latter's capacity for the transport of troops and military stores and other goods for which speedy transit was essential.

In 1935 the Reichsverband Binnenschiff-fahrt (RVB) was formed as a representative body for all the independent proprietors and enterprises within the sphere of

inland shipping. The RVB concerned itself with the general interests of inland shipping and advised the Government on all inland shipping matters. It replaced all unions and trade organizations which had existed previously.

To ensure a constant supply of skilled labor, trained along nazi political lines, a three year apprenticeship system was compulsorily introduced in 1938. In 1939, an organization known as the Reich Working Combine was created. Under this organization, the training of waterway personnel was carried out under strict nazi-party supervision.

German inland shipping, which had been systematically prepared for a state of emergency, found it comparatively easy to switch over to war requirements. Even with the shortages of labor and repair materials caused later by the war, the inland shipping system continued to function at a high rate of efficiency until the debris piled in the channels by air raids made the rivers and canals no longer navigable.

This is the condition that the Theater Forces found when they took over the operation of the water system. Since their primary mission was to move cargoes require for combat, they immediately set about to putting the waterways in condition for operation. When MG took over the responsibility for the waterways, they found them in a partially navigable condition. Severe shortages of barges and skilled crews, plus debris in the channels, or shifted channels caused by debris, prevents the full use of the system at present.

CLOSE WATCH NEEDED

Part of Military Government's job is to prevent history from repeating itself. Neither the railroads nor the waterways can be allowed to aid industry to rebuild itself into a war machine. However, there is no need for the destruction of the German railroad and waterway facilities in

order to reduce the transportation capacity to level required to meet the needs of minimum peacetime economy. The Allied air raids took an extremely heavy toll on nearly all main railroad and waterway facilities. In fact, the destruction of the transportation systems was so severe that the Theater Forces had to make considerable repairs in order to renew communications essential to the military forces.

In order to return the railroads to German operation, MG has established two organizations which will facilitate smooth rail operation yet permit a close control by Military Government. One organization is made up entirely of Germans and the other is military. At the present time, the bulk of the supervision is being done by the military organization but gradually the responsibilities are being shifted to the parallel German organization.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The German organization is headed by the Directorate of Transportation which is made up of qualified executives or executive bodies selected by each of the Land Presidents. The Directorate will assume the responsibility for management, control and supervision of all forms of civil transportation in the US Zone including railroads and waterways. Under the Directorate, a Zonal Movements Office has been established in Frankfurt, which coordinates the movements of rail with inland waterways and other forms of transportation. Lower down the scale, the MG will use the Oberbetriebsleitung (OBL) to supervise, control and direct the actual operation of the railroads. Below this echelon, the railroads are divided into divisions which are directed by the Reichsbahndirektionen (RBD). A RBD heads each division of the railroad to carry out the operational functions.

Operating parallel to the German organization, MG has a military organization which was obtained nearly intact

from the Theater Service Forces. This organization is made up of the personnel who supervised and operated the railroads during the war, when the only mission was to keep the supplies moving. They know railroading, they know the problems and they know most of the solutions. These men are MG's insurance that the railroads will continue to function during the transition period between military supervision and German supervision.

The top supervisory staffs of the military organization are located in the Transportation Division of Military Government. This group is on a comparable level with the German Directorate of Transport. The military staffs will determine policy and pass it on to the Directorate of Transport. The policies are interpreted in the Directorate's office and handed down through the German transportation channels. To observe and supervise the performance of the Germans in the operational level, MG has a group of field railroad specialists. These men are located at Kassel, Stuttgart, Munich, Nurnberg, Regensburg, and Augsburg, with headquarters at Frankfurt. The field men are on the same operational level as the Reichsbahndirektion.

WATERWAYS UNDER MG

The waterways are being supervised in the same manner as the railroads, by both military and German organizations, except in the lowest echelons. This arrangement lends itself to better coordination of efforts in apportioning the quantity and type of cargoes for each system. Bulky cargos, which do not need the fast movement of rail, can be shipped by inland waterway. On the operational level, however, MG has established a field organization of inland water technicians for the Danube and Rhine Division of the inland water system, with headquarters located in Passau and Wiesbaden.

Under this system, there will be no need for the MG Land detachments to exer-

cise any direct supervision over the railroad or inland waterway operations. They will, however, continue to control and supervise the road transport within their areas.

For the time being, the bulk of the supervision is being performed by the Military organization. The process of denazification, with resultant inexperienced replacements, makes this necessary. But gradually the responsibility for supervising the operations of the railroads will shift from the military to the German organization. When this is fully accomplished, MG will only have to exercise a restraining hand from the very top to carry out the policies set forth by the State Department. But before this portion of the job is completed, the denazification must be completed also.

DENAZIFICATION

When MG was given supervisory and technical staffs by Theater Service Forces, they also were given the German Control Office, a military organization whose duty under TSFET was to denazify the transportation systems. Under MG this office will continue to function as before. But its problem is not an easy one. Remember that though one of MG's missions was to denazify the railroads and waterways (as well as to give the Germans the responsibilities of operation), it was necessary to accomplish this without losing the use of the transportation system. If the German transport system should fail now, all the necessary industries being coaxed back into existence would collapse, and Germany would continue being a dependent nation. Denazification has not progressed as rapidly in the transportation field as in some of the other spheres of German industry because of this dire need of technically qualified personnel. But it is progressing and will continue to be carried out until the two transportation systems are clean and fresh. MG has taken steps toward alleviating the shortage of skilled per-

sonnel by permitting the Germans to start training programs in the operational trades needed.

After the Germans take over the bulk of supervisory and operational responsibilities, then what? Can they start rebuilding their transportation systems once again for the purpose of supporting heavy industry? MG's answer to this is the curtailment of rebuilding destroyed rail facilities. A minimum peacetime economy for Germany has already been determined. The Germans will not be permitted to rebuild more of their rail

system than is required to support such an economy. In fact, the actual rail capacity will be less than what is required. MG intends to make the Germans more dependent on their inland water system. Though this system was used considerably for moving bulk cargos during the war, it is much too slow, and in the winter months, undependable for moving troops and other war traffic. A weak rail system and an adequate inland water system will be available for peacetime Germany.

(Continued from page 10)

Republic at the hands of the nazis and of the nazi party members now. Now they reason: What will happen to a party member if the U.S. gives up its zone of occupation? Aside from that, the German people are in a state of political lethargy. They are not sure what is planned for Germany or what they as Germans may do in self government.

Military Government detachment commanders have been busy in the past eight months with functional and administrative problems. The Germans will need guidance in political affairs, encouragement, and courses in democratic practices. Keen political observation by Military Government officers in this field will be a developing need.

Reparations As Seen by the

PARIS CONFERENCE

The State Department has released the complete text of the agreement reached at the Paris Conference on Reparations. The agreement, some details of which were released to the press from Paris on Dec. 21, deals primarily with the share of each signatory government in total reparations from Germany. It also sets up an agency whereby those shares can be distributed, states a policy under which looted gold found in Germany will be restituted, and provides a small fund for rehabilitation and resettlement of nonrepatriable victims of nazi concentration camps, which presumably will be used as a special supplementary contribution to those being made by the United Nations governments for the care and relief of refugees throughout Europe.

U.S. CUTS SHARE

US and the United Kingdom each received 28 per cent of all reparation assets, excluding industrial plant and equipment. No accurate estimate of value for this share can be given since it depends on many factors now unknown. These include the value of German external assets, non-looted currencies found in Germany, goods furnished by Russia as payment for certain industrial plants transferred to her as reparation, and many other miscellaneous items. It is known, however, that the total amount available will be small compared to the vast outlays for fighting the war and the tremendous damage done by Germany to United Nations. US also has the right to 28 per cent of the industrial plant and equipment to be taken from Germany as reparation. However, due to the liberated areas' more urgent need for the equipment to replace that actually

destroyed by Germany and to the fact that except for some specialized equipment and processes, most of the equipment could not be used to advantage in this country, the US renounced its right to 16.2 per cent of this equipment as an aid to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of devastated areas in the liberated countries.

The policy enunciated for the restitution of looted gold from Germany is considered to be very important. The total amount of looted gold uncovered in Germany will be placed in a single fund. Each participating country which can prove that it was robbed of gold by Germany will be restituted a proportionate share of this fund depending on its losses. This policy insures equal treatment to all United Nations from which Germany stole gold. The fund to be used in rehabilitating nonrepatriable victims of nazi concentration camps consists mainly of non-monetary gold found in Germany plus 25,000,000 dollars to be derived from other sources. Non-monetary gold comprises in the main gold wedding rings, other jewelry, tooth fillings, et cetera, taken from victims of nazi persecution, and is currently estimated to have an approximate value under 5,000,000 dollars. The actual use of this fund will be worked out by the governments of the US, United Kingdom, France, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, together with the Intergovernmental Committee on refugees. Conference suggested that agreement for implementing this plan be sought along the following lines. In order to concentrate the limited funds among the most needy and deserving, only victims of nazi or nazi influenced regimes' concentration camps,

or their families will be aided. The fund would be administered by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees or whatever United Nations agency might take its place. The purposes could be carried out through appropriate private or public field organizations. The fund would not be used to compensate individuals for losses, but would be used for rehabilitation or resettlement purposes.

HELP FOR REFUGEES

Acceptance of such aid would not prejudice the claims of the individuals against any government, or its successor, which might have caused this destitution. Since it is anticipated that the proceeds of the non-monetary gold will not be available for several months, and the proceeds from German assets or unclaimed refugee estates in neutral countries for an even longer time, the Department, in concert with other governments, will continue to seek adequate financial support for the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. This government has consistently sought to alleviate the distress of all DPs in Europe including those refugees who have been obliged to leave their countries for reasons of race, religion, or political belief. US contributions or UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees have been made with this policy stipulation, and the acceptance of the restriction agreed upon in Paris to the use of reparation proceeds exclusively for the groups specified in Art 8, Par D, of the final

act of the Paris conference constitutes no deviation from this objective. The workings of the Reparation Conference were carried on in a very favorable atmosphere. It was one of the first opportunities for the liberated countries not represented on the Allied Control Council for Germany to meet together and to discuss the workings of the economic policies for Germany enumerated in the Potsdam Declaration. In order to record their views on many problems associated with reparation but whose actual determination depends on the Allied Control Council, these nations drew up several resolutions which they requested the US, French and British governments to present to the Control Council. One resolution dealt with the problem of restitution of equipment looted by Germany.

It pointed out the importance of this problem in these countries' economies and asked that where possible restitution be made from German supplies if the original looted goods could not be found. Another resolution agreed fully with the principles set up for reparation by Potsdam and called on the Control Council to interpret these principles broadly, so as to maximize the amount available for reparation. These countries also suggested that as much war booty as possible be used for reparation, especially that suitable for civilian use. These resolutions will be presented to the Control Council by the American member for careful consideration.

Retention Status of Officers

WD Circular 366, 1945, states that, effective December 7, 1945, all outstanding statements whereby officers volunteered to continue on extended active duty were revoked and each officer is required to sign by January 31, 1946 a statement in one of the following categories:

Category I — "I elect to continue on extended active duty for an unlimited length of time."

Category II — "I elect to continue on extended active duty until June 30, 1947."

Category III — "I elect to continue on extended active duty until December 31, 1946."

Category IV — "I elect to continue on extended active duty until...."

Category V — "I desire to be relieved from active duty at the earliest opportunity."

Circular 366 states that an officer who signs a category I, II, III, or IV statement, automatically waives his eligibilities for relief from active duty under the provisions of War Department Readjustment Regulations by reason of his ASR score, his age, his length of service until expiration of the period of time specified in his statement. *This does not constitute a contract on the part of the War Department to retain him on active duty until the expiration of that period of time.* The War Department can, in the interests of the demobilization program, relieve officers who have signed statements in categories I, II, III or IV, but who are surplus to existing needs. However, the War Department has stated in Circular 366 that while no

definite assurance can be given individual officers regarding the length of time their services will be needed by the Army, it is the intent of the War Department that those officers with the highest record of performance of duty, who desire to be retained in the service, will be retained longest and that every possible consideration be given to the wishes of the individual officer concerned."

In the opposite respect, signing a category I, II, III or IV statement does not effect an officer's eligibility for relief from active duty for personal reasons of the officer concerned, upon his own application under the provisions of Section III or Section IV, War Department Circular 290, 1945, or for convenience of the Government under Section II of the same circular.

Also, if an officer is not eligible for relief from active duty at the time he signs one of the statements, he does not automatically become eligible on the date specified in the statement unless in the meantime he has become eligible under War Department Readjustment Regulations.

Official Redeployment Information

A USFET cable, giving official redeployment information, was dispatched this week to major commands, clearing the subject of redeployment of the confusion caused by erroneous press reports and rumors.

The cable explains that between the months of January 1 and July 1, 1946, approximately 53,500 men will be ship-

ped home each month from this Theater, plus the number of men for whom replacements have been received. This means that if 22,200 replacements are received during the month, 22,200 men in addition to the basic 53,500 will be homeward bound, a total of 75,700 men.

The men filling the outgoing shipments will be selected on the basis of highest point scores, longest length of time in service, plus those men who are over age and men with the required number of dependents.

Military neccessity was the basis on which the number of outgoing men was determined. However, no soldier will be retained in the Theater longer than absolutely necessary, according to the cable.

Influenza Control

Special consideration is being given to the possibility of a civilian influenza epidemic in Germany this winter. Factors such as mass movements of expellees and

inadequate living conditions favor such a possibility.

One of the measures taken by German civilians to combat such an epidemic was the establishment of a special school in Marburg. A German bacteriologist from each Land and from the U.S. Sector of Berlin is attending this school in Marburg (beginning Jan. 16), to learn the latest U.S. methods of influenza virus identification. These doctors will in turn instruct the various laboratory staffs in their respective Länder. At the first indication of an outbreak of influenza in any area, German doctors will send specimens to certain designated laboratories where facilities are available and latest technics used, to secure early and accurate diagnosis.

Should an outbreak occur, rapid reporting based on accurate diagnosis will greatly assist in establishing immediate control measures and so aid in control of generalized epidemic.

To date, there is no evidence of an influenza outbreak in any locality.

Political Parties



**as seen by a
Social Democrat**

In the following article, translated from the *Wiesbadener Kurier*, the position of the Social Democratic Party before the elections is explained, semi-officially, by one of its members. It might be described as the "collective reaction" of the leading party to its political responsibilities in the coming elections.

"All parties are at present engaged in setting forth their programs through the medium of the local newspapers, so that all voters will have the opportunity to make a thoughtful and well-considered vote at the coming municipal elections. I am afraid that the reader, after going over the programs, will say, 'Die Wahl, die Qual!' On the basis of the official programs, it will not be possible for everyone to select one given party as coming closest to his expectations. I shall try to explain here the relationship between the three leading groups, Socialists, Communists, and Christian Democrats, so the reader will have some additional information on which to base his choice.

"But first a few remarks. At the elections, the parties will reap what they have sown. At least, that is the way it should be. It would indeed be regrettable if certain parties were to reap the harvest sown by others, due to an incomplete understanding on the part of the voter of the fundamental differences between the parties. This often used to be the case when representatives of certain parties endeavored to take votes from the others by any and all means. Every person, then, should feel obligated to vote only for that party in which he is an enrolled member or which corresponds to his way of thinking. Election day is the day of

political reckoning. Election day is pay-day. The voter with his ballot sits in judgment over the parties. This was not the case in the past. Germany was ruled by a clique made up of representatives of heavy industry, the syndicates, cartels, and trusts, the General Staff, and Hitler's lackeys. Their legacy to the German people is a heap of rubble. This permanently disqualifies them from participating in German elections. But their friends, followers, and hangers-on will have to be reckoned with in the election results. Of the 36 parties which existed prior to 1933, only the Socialist Party and the Communist Party are presenting themselves to the public in their old form.

"This does not mean that the voter should look back at the past. The future must be taken into account in making his decision. Granted that the future appears vague and uncertain. The Christian Democratic Union, for example, were it judged solely by its antecedents, would not appear to good advantage. The actual leaders of this group, however, are building for the future; they believe that in 'Christian' Socialism they have found a principle which can unite the various elements of which the party is composed. From the Social Democratic standpoint, I should be glad to see the CDU achieve this goal. In Germany we should endeavor

or to establish a two party system, it is not only a simple and easily controlled system, but it is also one which presents the possibility of fruitful collaboration, if these two groups are 'Marxist', on the one hand, and 'Christian' on the other.

"The three leading parties, Communist, Socialist, and Christian Democrat, might be described now as constituting the left, the center, and the right of the present political line-up.

"The Communists should come from the left wing of the working class; the Socialists from the right wing of the working class and left wing of the middle class; and the Christian Democratic Union, the remainder of the middle class. Such an arbitrary division is open to objection; but in the main it should hold true. The Socialist Party, then, has the function of serving as a bridge between the Communists and the Christian Democrats.

"In fact, it has already been called the new 'Center Party'. In addition to this function, the Socialists, together with the other parties, will carry out the necessary task of uniting all citizens who were not nazi activists or otherwise politically unacceptable.

"What is the relationship between the Socialist Party (SPD) and the Communist Party (KPD)? The division of the working class from 1914 to 1933 did not result from the maliciousness or stupidity of the two leftist parties. The entire period was characterized by the many political factions which came into being. The Weimar system sought to establish a balance between capital and labor. However, political capitalism, led by Stinnes, Hugenberg, and others, could tolerate no such division of authority, and Adolf Hitler was called to their aid. We know the result. Today, only 'Marxian' and 'Christian' Socialism are capable of governing. The controversial issues which formerly divided the KPD and SPD no longer exist. Together these two parties polled 30 to 40 per cent of the votes in 1933. At the coming elections, the

working class parties will, without any doubt, achieve a majority. The only question is how great that majority will be. The new situation imposes new responsibilities, and in view of these the split in the ranks of labor is an anachronism, or shadow-boxing with ghosts of the past. SPD and KPD must work out a common policy on matters of national interest. There should be no question of orientation toward the West or orientation toward the East, but amicable relations should be established with all neighboring countries. Unity of the working class in city and country is the absolute prerequisite and best possible preparation for German unity. Zonal separatism in party life must be avoided at all costs.

"We want no election battle with the other parties; but we do advocate clean and open competition between them. Before 1933, election campaigns were made up of pitched battles, and all conceivable underhanded and treacherous means of poisoning the political atmosphere were employed. That is now over. Party life must also be demilitarized and humanized. The leaders of the anti-fascist parties have suffered greatly during the twelve years of nazism. Many of them have been sent to prisons or concentration camps. Their relationship is much closer now than it was in former days when they were simply opposed to nazism. The need of the times does not permit strife, but demands mutual aid. We must help support the burdens of others. Everyone must seek to arrive at an understanding of the lot of his countrymen. The rubble left by the nazis must be cleaned away and the ruins must be built up. The curse of nazi destruction has left a terrible mark on the people. What can be saved must be saved. These, and similar tasks, must be shared by all parties alike. We suffer together under the burden of the occupation and reparations, and also under the universal condemnation brought upon us by the

nazis. A people with only the beginning of real political freedom, without national unity, without a foreign policy, and led by four occupational powers, must stand together if it is desired to become independent once more and to prepare for a happier future.

"I have stated above that the SPD and the KPD are the only parties functioning under their old names. That does not mean that they are the same in all respects as they were before. The painful experiences of the past twelve years have taught them much. The Communist Party is today a democratic party, and it is ready to assume its proper responsibilities in the civil administration. It has also become tolerant of religion. It thus takes the position adopted by the Socialist Party long ago. During the period of the nazis, a swarm of unemployed vagabonds, activists, and adventurers ruled the political field. Now the working class parties are putting forward men with the experience and capabilities to assume responsible positions. Today the fruitless distinction between the 'petit bourgeois' and the middle classes, and between the dependent and independent workers has been abandoned. The important thing is that the worker is a citizen and the citizen is a worker. The SPD, of course, will never forget that it owes its first support to the trade unions; nor will it forget the many employees, white collar workers and intellectuals without whom its program could never be realized. But the SPD is, nonetheless, eager to obtain

the support of the left middle class as well as all those who have been impoverished through the destruction of war."

The "working class unity" envisaged by the writer of the above article does not mean an organic unification of KPD and SPD, but rather the working out of common problems together. Political unification of the two groups would be acceptable to the Socialists only by the absorption of the Communists into the existing SPD organization.

It is of interest that the Socialist writer makes no mention of a fourth political group, the Liberal Democratic Party. It is true that this group is, at present, very weakly organized, but it has many followers, particularly in the small communities where the first elections will be held. However, it is believed by the Socialists as well as by the Christian Democratic Union that the CDU will adequately represent the interests of all groups who make up the Liberal Democrats. Therefore, there is a tendency on the part of both to ignore this party. Their calculations may be upset by the returns from the coming elections.

The article, in playing down the differences between KPD and SPD, is making an obvious bid to win the votes of those Communists who may be wavering in their convictions. The whole tone of the article, incidentally, is far more generalized and vague than most political writing which is intended primarily for consumption by party members and not as feelers for non-party support.

— — EDITOR.

Occupation Failures....

... subject of many editorials

While news columns of American newspapers featured the protest meetings of soldiers overseas against, editorial comment underscored the fact that a combat army, eager to go home, was not fitted for the role of an occupation army. Editorial writers generally evidenced a realization of the need for a prompt decision on the post-war army, with several expressing the view that this should be made up of volunteers.

Other important topics in the comment of the week were the opening of the United Nations Assembly in London, American responsibilities in post-war Europe, German disarmament policy and the progress of the Nürnberg war criminal trials.

The recent report on the American occupation zone in Germany by General McNarney "is further recital of what must be considered thus far as a failure" declared The New York Times on January 6. "The primary cause of this failure is a confusion of purpose on the highest level of policy-making. But there has been clear evidence of failure, also, in administration".

CAUSE OF FAILURE

Carrying its analysis further, The Times asserted that "the real cause of the failure of American administration has long been evident. It is that we attempted to do too much, too quickly, and with the most unsuitable instrument — a combat army never trained for such a job and determined to get home after the battle is over. The army itself was the first to realize this and Gen. Eisenhower asked

months ago that army rule be replaced by civilian rule, now scheduled to take effect by June 11.

Occupation failures in Germany, according to another critic, Walter Lippmann, are due to the fact "That our military planning and our political planning took place in separate water-tight compartments".

POINT SYSTEM BLAMED

"The point system for discharging men was just to the individual and no doubt necessary" Lippmann said. "But it must have been evident to every experienced officer that this system would not only demobilize the army quickly but would undermine the efficiency of what was left. As the point system applied also to men who had been given specialized training for Military Government, the result was that when specialists were most needed and were beginning to have practical experience, they became eligible for discharge... Our political plans were adopted on the assumption that somehow we would have the kind of army which, as it was easy to predict, there was little chance of having. Had the State Department realized that there was no likelihood of our having such an army of occupation, they should have scrapped the political plan as unworkable and have looked for an alternative. There was an alternative. That was to let the Germans re-educate themselves and to fix our attention upon making it impossible for them to rearm. It is not too late to reconsider and revise our German policy. In fact, we shall be forced to reconsider



and revise it, or risk humiliation and failure."

The opening of the United Nations Assembly in London was well covered in the American press. The New York Herald Tribune warned, however, that we must not expect or demand too much from this meeting. "A viable international system has to be evolved slowly, developing many organs of consultation and policy formation as it goes" it said. "The great contribution which the United Nations Organization can make to that process should not be nullified by asking of it panaceas which it cannot produce or decisions for which as yet no basis anywhere exists."

Though commentators generally hailed with satisfaction the results of the pre-Christmas meeting of Big Three Foreign Ministers at Moscow, William Phillip Simms, writing in The New York World Telegram, expressed the view that by excluding France and other European countries from the peace table it had set the clock back a hundred years.

"To a vast majority of the United Nations, the outstanding tragedy of the Big Three meeting was the Anglo-American surrender to the Soviet thesis that world rule is for the great", Simms declared. "That world rule belongs only to the great was the foundation of Nazism and Fascism. It was against this conception that the United States entered the conflict against the Axis in 1940, more than a year before the shooting war began at Pearl Harbor."

Soldier Protests

Protests of soldiers overseas against the slowdown in redeployment provided material for many editorials, the trend of comment emphasizing the need for a quick decision on the post-war military establishment. Mark Watson, in The Baltimore Sun, expressed the view that the effect of the demonstrations has been to

"waken official Washington to a new consideration of what are to be the American foreign policies both in the Orient and in Europe". Several papers, including The Philadelphia Record and The New York Times, pointed out that the soldiers had apparently forgotten that they are still in the Army.

The Philadelphia Record also took officers to task, warning that "we may still lose the peace if our men aren't made to realize that their job is to guard the peace, if officers don't forget caste mentality long enough to tell them". While asserting that soldiers should know better than engage in such demonstrations, The Times declared that "the people here at home who criticize without knowledge and clamor without reason, and particularly the Congress, which seems to be more interested in the coming elections than in the overall welfare of the country are the real culprits."

The redeployment protests, in the opinion of The Washington Post, constitute a "plain index to the extent of the demoralization of what was so recently a magnificent and invincible Army". Asserting that "leadership is imperatively demanded to bring order out of the growing chaos", The New York Herald Tribune stated that "the failure to clarify the exact responsibilities of the man still in uniform and the lack of any fixed policy for the future are certain to add to the difficulties of discipline and morale with which the Army is now trying to deal".

Dean of St. Paul's

The Control Commission and the Army received high praise recently for the work they are doing in Germany from the Dean of St. Paul's, following a recent tour of that country.

An abiding impression "which quickly makes itself felt is that the Control Commission and the Army are doing an al-

most impossible job with amazing efficiency and devotion", the Dean declared in an article in The London Spectator. "Those who still talk of 'Colonel Blimp' would revise their opinion of colonels after a few days in Germany, for they would be confronted with a country which is to a large extent not only being governed by brigadiers and colonels, but is being nursed back into some kind of civilized life. I do not think that these efficient and kindly governors have come to like the German people, but they see a task of construction to be done, and they are working day and night at it."

In his conversations with Germans who had been leaders of the religious life of their country, the Dean reached the conclusion "that the one really vigorous and hopeful institution in Germany today is the Christian Church, both Catholic and Protestant... In my opinion the church is the only organization which shows any real signs of understanding democratic and representative government. The attempts which have been made to encourage local government on liberal principles have not so far been very successful, but the Council of Twelve which met at Frankfurt this month (December) really represents the greater part of the Evangelical Church in Germany".

Civil Administration

Pointing out that the return of civil administration to German authorities in the U.S. Zone is in keeping with the American policy of accelerating the development of responsible German institutions, The Manchester Guardian expressed the view that in the neighboring British and French Zones "there is likely to be a feeling that this development is premature".

"German civilian autonomy in the American Zone has a better chance of success than in either the British or

French zones of occupation, for there is considerably more local transport available and the food situation, although bad, is not so desperately bad as in the hungry Ruhr and the equally hungry Saar towns", The Guardian said. "The decision will enable the number of Americans needed in the administration of Germany to be reduced... In itself there is everything to be said for increasing German responsibility and the authority of suitable chosen German institutions, but the dangers inherent in uneven political development in the different zones of Germany are real."

Random Comments

"I declare emphatically that what the Russians want is not power or glory, or some of the world's possessions, but friendship, real solid friendship. They will not say so, for they have their pride and their bitter memories of sneers and snubs. But they are essentially a warm-hearted, impulsive and expansive people, eager to learn, anxious to teach, born artists and intellectuals, with much that is childlike in them still alive and unwearyed. Such people do not want to live in isolation, misrepresented and mistrusted, suspected and suspicious" — J. B. Priestley in London Sunday Express.

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"More and more observers agree that the French are right in insisting that the Ruhr Valley, with its coal mines and its smelters, be internationalized. Any man who thinks the dogmatic, fanatical creed of the Nazis can be eliminated in a year or two years, or five years, is deceiving himself worse than dangerously" — Editorial in Richmond New Leader.

* * *

"There are several decisions to be made with respect to American policy in Ger-

many which affect our present and future security and the peace of the world. Of these, the most important is the basic policy to be pursued regarding the disarmament of the Germans. Certainly, it should be obvious that our decisions about Germany — in so far as it is within the province of the U.S. to make such decisions — should be made without bias, solely in the national interest and in the interest of world security. No special or private consideration should enter into it. Hence, it is of the first importance to make sure that no persons whose private interests may be involved in Germany industrial recovery, and no persons with special privileges or warped viewpoints should be permitted to participate in the formulation of such policy, or have any responsible part in connection with it. It is cheering to know that the master file of the Nazi party, containing the lists of all party members both in Germany and other countries is now in the hands of the American military administration in Germany... As soon as possible, full lists of American citizens, or persons resident in the US, whose names are on that list, should be published in this country, together with the names of any non-American Nazis, who may turn out to be directors or stockholders in American corporations" — Major George Fielding Eliot.

"Here's a note to the home folks now turning the heat on congressmen. Our troops are being demobilized twice as fast as any other nation, and twice as fast as troops were ever demobilized before. You have already seen a transportation miracle; but if the pressure keeps up, you won't have any Army" — Morgan Beatty in NBC broadcast.

"Either Congress will have to enact legislation providing for the drafting of enough men to make up the shortage of volunteers, or else the government will

have to reduce its commitments with respect to the forces of occupation in Germany and Japan. And a reduction in the commitments would unquestionably cast doubt on the sincerity of our participation in the United Nations Organization and other international matters" — Editorial in Baltimore Sun.

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"The controversy stirred by the remarks of Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick B. Morgan concerning the migration of European Jews is confusing. There is dispute over the factual background of the general's statements, over their effect and possible inspiration, over his very words. All this is perplexing, unfortunate and basically irrelevant. Whether the Jewish migrations on the Continent are organized or not, whether they are motivated by present anti-Semitism or past terror, the main fact is that Jews in Europe are desperately seeking a haven from their terrible memories and their fears for the future" — Editorial in New York Herald Tribune.

* * *

"The high hopes entertained before the (Nürnberg) trial started of the impact the evidence would have on the German people, especially, and upon those in the rest of the world, have not been realized. The German people don't like to be reminded of their misdoings, and neither the newspaper nor the radio reports are very skillfully handled. One valid criticism German newspaper readers make of the trial reports in their papers is that there is too much exhortation and too much sloppy reporting of the facts. But accounts of the trial in other countries seem to be receiving less attention than it was hoped they would" — Raymond Daniell in The New York Times.

* * *

"One factor becomes more evident every day we stay here and that factor is that Japan is always going to be a factor in

the Far East, whether we like it or not. One of the most striking features of Japan today is the speed and the diligence with which the Japanese people are getting down to work rebuilding their shattered homeland. If we leave them to their own devices before we change their thinking, we are asking for future trouble, and it takes time to change the mental processes of a people. Japan is going to be an influence in Asia, which means the world, and it is up to us through our occupation policy to determine what that influence shall be" — **William J. Dunn** in CBS broadcast from Tokio.

* * *

"The Big Three which successfully led the fight to win the war must also lead the fight to win the peace. If that principle is firmly upheld, the peoples of all countries can march toward the future with confidence that their sacrifices have not been in vain" — **Editorial in London Daily Worker.**

* * *

"Belatedly and on a small scale, the U.S. War Department took over the Russian idea of re-educating Axis prisoners of war in the ways of peace and popular

government. But whereas the Russians did it to all prisoners, and gave special leadership training and experience to the most likely ones, we did not try it at all except on the most likely ones. Consequently we are sending back to the German and Japanese homelands thousands of prisoners still confirmed in the militarist faith in which they were captured, and only a few hundreds who have been exposed to a different set of ideas" — **Editorial in Des Moines Register.**

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"As 1945 draws to a close, the what-to-do- about Germany riddle remains as ever. The danger in the coming 12 months is that America will default on its responsibility in Europe if only for lack of a workable plan... Belatedly the State Department has begun to try to assemble civilian administrators. It is not proving easy. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, military governor in the U.S. Zone, reported the other day that great progress had been made in restoring Germany to the ways of peace. That would seem to be too optimistic. The real roots of war have not been severed inside the Reich. They are hidden beneath the festering mess which is Germany today." — **Marquis Childs.**

